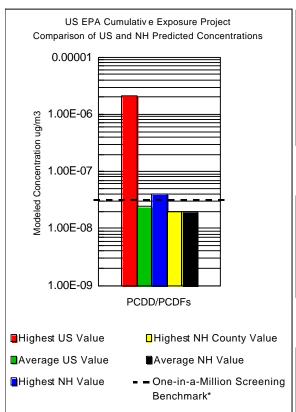
Health Effects Information for Toxic Air Pollutants of Concern in New Hampshire (as identified in the US EPA Cumulative Exposure Project)

POLYCHLORINATED DIBENZO-p-DIOXINS/DIBENZO-p-FURANS



CEP Concentration Data (ug/m3)	
CEP Screening Benchmark*	0.00000003
CEP Background Concentration	0.00000002
Maximum US Concentration	0.0000022
Average US Concentration	0.00000002
Maximum NH Concentration	0.00000004
Maximum NH County Concentration	0.00000002
Average NH Concentration	0.00000002

NH CEP Concentration Comparison Summary		
Percent by wt. of all toxics evaluated in the CEP	0.000000%	
NH highest value as a % of US highest value	1.9%	
NH average value as a % of US average value	81%	
NH highest value as a % of US average value	162%	
NH avg. as a % of CEP Screening Benchmark*	67%	

Source Apportionment in NH**	
% contribution from Point Sources	66.3%
% contribution from Area Sources	31.4%
% contribution from Mobile Sources	2.3%

Overview of Health Effects Carcinogenicity Classification

- * In dev eloping the CEP, EPA established screening benchmark concentrations for each modeled toxic air pollutant below which there is likely to be no public health concern. To estimate potential cancer concerns, the CEP used a screening benchmark of 1-in-a-million excess risk of cancer. A risk level of 1-in-a-million means that one person out of one million equally exposed people would potentially contract cancer if exposed continuously (24 hours per day) to the specified concentration over 70 years (an assumed lifetime). This one case would be in addition to the number of cancer cases that would nornally occur in a normally exposed population of one million people.
- ** Source apportionment reflects the estimated contribution from each of the three source categories. Point sources include major industrial emission sources such as power plants and manufacturing plants. Area sources are typically smaller sources such as gasoline stations, dry cleaners, auto body shops, and the use of consumer products in the home. Mobile sources include emissions from automobiles, trucks and buses.